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ANNOUNCEMENTS
OF THE DEPARTMENT OF
HISTORY AND GOVERNMENT

GRADUATE SCHOOL SERIES No. 15

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CALENDAR

1927

June 3-6	*Friday through Monday.* Commencement Exercises.
June 9-July 20	Summer quarter, First Term.
June 14-August 26	Summer School of Law.
July 21-August 30	Summer quarter, Second Term.
Sept. 14-17	*Wednesday through Saturday.* Examinations for conditions and entrance examinations.
Sept. 19-22	*Monday through Thursday.* Freshman Week. Registration September 21 (Freshmen only).
Sept. 22	*Thursday.* Registration (all except Freshmen) for fall quarter.
Sept. 23	*Friday.* Class work for fall quarter begins.
Oct. 12	*Wednesday.* University Day Exercises.
Nov. 23	*Wednesday.* Thanksgiving Recess begins (1:00 p.m.).
Nov. 28	*Monday.* Thanksgiving Recess ends (8:30 a.m.).
Dec. 16, 17, 19, 20	*Friday, Saturday, Monday, Tuesday.* Examinations for fall quarter. Registration of all except Freshmen and Sophomores.
Dec. 20 (afternoon)-Jan. 2, 1928	Christmas Recess.

1928

Jan. 3	*Tuesday.* Registration completed for winter quarter (Freshmen and Sophomore).
Jan. 4	*Wednesday.* Class work for winter quarter begins.
Feb. 1	*Wednesday.* Candidates for the Mangum Medal announce their subjects to their respective deans.
Mar. 14-17	*Wednesday through Saturday.* Examinations for winter quarter. Registration of all except Freshmen and Sophomores.
Mar. 17-23	*Saturday afternoon through Friday.* Spring Recess.
Mar. 24	*Saturday.* Registration completed for spring quarter (Freshmen and Sophomores).
Mar. 26	*Monday.* Class work for spring quarter begins.
Apr. 30	*Monday.* Selection of Commencement Orators.
June 4-7	*Monday through Thursday.* Examinations for spring quarter.
June 8-11	*Friday through Monday.* Commencement.

OFFICERS AND FACULTY

Harry Woodburn Chase, Ph.D., LL.D., *President of the University.*
James Finch Royster, Ph.D., *Dean of the Graduate School.*
Joseph Grégoire de Roulhac Hamilton, Ph.D., *Head of the Department of History and Government.*

DEPARTMENTAL COMMITTEE ON GRADUATE STUDY

William Whatley Pierson, Jr., Ph.D., *Chairman.*
Robert D. W. Connor, Ph.B.
Chester Penn Higby, Ph.D.

GRADUATE FACULTY OF THE DEPARTMENT

Joseph Grégoire de Roulhac Hamilton, *Kenan Professor of History and Government*

M.A., University of the South, 1900; Ph.D., Columbia University, 1906; Associate Professor, University of North Carolina, 1906-1908; Professor 1908—; District Director War Issues Course Fourth District S. A. T. C., 1918; Lecturer Citizenship Unit Army Educational Corps, A. E. F., 1919; Consultant in General Education of the War Department, 1920-1921.

Henry McGilbert Wagstaff, *Professor of History and Government.*

Ph.B., University of North Carolina, 1899; Ph.D., Johns Hopkins University, 1906; Professor of Mathematics, Rutherford College, 1900-1902; Acting Professor of History and Economics, Alleghany College, Pennsylvania, 1906-1907; Associate Professor of History, University of North Carolina, 1907-1909; Professor of History, *ibid.*, 1909—; on leave, the Kenan Foundation, 1921-1922.

Studied in University College, the University of London, 1921.

William Whatley Pierson, Jr., *Professor of History and Government.*

A.B., University of Alabama, 1910; A.M., *ibid.*, 1911; A.M., Columbia University, 1912; Ph.D., *ibid.*, 1916; Assistant in History, *ibid.*, 1914-1915; Instructor in History, University of North Carolina, 1915-1917; Assistant Professor, 1917-1918; Associate Professor, 1918-1920; Professor of History and Government, 1920—; on leave, the Kenan Foundation, 1924-1925.

Studied at the *Biblioteca Nacional* (Santiago de Chile; Madrid, Spain, 1924-1925), and at the *Bibliothèque Nationale* (Paris, 1925); worked in *Archivo General de Indias*, Sevilla, and the *Archivo General de Simancas.*

Robert D. W. Connor, *Kenan Professor of History and Government.*

Ph.B., University of North Carolina 1899; Professor, *ibid.*, 1921—; Secretary of the North Carolina Historical Commission, 1903-1921;

lecturer on North Carolina History at North Carolina College for Women, 1912-1914; graduate student at Columbia University, 1920-1921. Worked in British Public Records Office, 1922.

CHESTER PENN HIGBY, *Professor of History.*

A.B., Bucknell University, 1908; A.M., *ibid.*, 1909; Ph.D., Columbia University, 1919; Instructor in History, West Virginia University, 1916-1919; Assistant Professor, 1919-1921; Associate Professor, 1921-1923; Associate Professor of History, University of North Carolina, 1923-1925; Professor 1925—.

Studied at the *Bibliothèque Nationale* (Paris), and at the *Staatsbibliothek* (Munich).

FRANK PORTER GRAHAM, *Professor of History.*

A.B., University of North Carolina, 1909; A.M., Columbia University, 1916; Instructor in History, University of North Carolina, 1914-1919; Dean of Students, University of North Carolina, 1919-1920; Assistant Professor, *ibid.*, 1919-1921; Associate Professor, *ibid.*, 1921-1926; Professor, *ibid.*, 1926—; United States Marines, 1917-1919; graduate student, Columbia University, 1915-1916; graduate student, University of Chicago, 1922-1923; graduate research, as holder of Amherst Memorial Fellowship, Brookings School, in the Congressional Library, Washington, D. C., 1923-1924; at the London School of Economics, and in the British Museum Library, 1924-1925.

EDWARD J. WOODHOUSE, *Acting Professor of Government.*

B.A., Randolph Macon College, 1903; University of Virginia Law School, 1905-1907; LL.B., *ibid.*, 1907; Instructor in Randolph Macon Academy, 1903-1904; Assistant in History and graduate student in History, 1910-1911; Fellow in History, University of Chicago, 1911-1913; Acting Professor of History and Political Science in Richmond College, 1913; Instructor in History, Yale University, 1913-1917; Assistant Professor of Government, Smith College, 1919-1923; Associate Professor, *ibid.*, 1923; Acting Professor of Government, University of North Carolina, 1926—; Mayor of Northampton, Mass.

WALLACE E. CALDWELL, *Associate Professor of History.*

A.B., Cornell University, 1910; Ph.D., Columbia University, 1919; Graduate Student, *ibid.*, 1912-1915; University Fellow in Ancient History, *ibid.*, 1914-1915; Instructor in History, University of Indiana, 1915-1916; Instructor in History, Columbia University, 1917-1921; Associate Professor of History, University of North Carolina, 1922—; Fellowship of the Commission for Relief in Belgium Educational Foundation, 1921-1922.

Studied in Ghent, and *Musées Royaux du Cinquantenaire*, Brussels.

KEENER CHAPMAN FRAZER, *Assistant Professor of Government.*

A.B., Wofford College, 1920; A.M., University of North Carolina, 1921; Johns Hopkins University, 1921-1922, 1923-1924; Fellow in History and Government, University of North Carolina, 1920-1921; Instructor in History, *ibid.*, 1922-1923; Assistant Professor of Government, *ibid.*, 1924—; Acting Associate Professor of Government, University of Virginia, 1925-1926.

HISTORICAL STATEMENT

For more than a century the spirit of investigation has been an element in the life of the University of North Carolina, constituting a tradition from which future work is to derive inspiration and authority. In days of limited equipment, remote from great libraries and laboratories, working under conditions that would have quenched a spirit less vital, members of the University were nevertheless impelled to devote themselves to research. No proper estimate either of the history of the University or of its life today can be made without taking into account the sincerity and worth of this achievement.

The University of North Carolina owes its existence to that clause in the first constitution of North Carolina, adopted in December, 1776, which provided that "all useful learning shall be duly encouraged and promoted in one or more universities," established and supported by the state. The charter of the University was granted in 1789; the cornerstone of the first building, now called Old East, was laid October 12, 1793; and the University was formally opened in 1795. From the first, research as well as instruction was encouraged; scientific studies as well as the humanities were emphasized; apparatus for experimental physics and for astronomy was purchased in 1792; and a library was established in 1795. In 1817 the University published a geological survey of North Carolina, said to be the first report of the kind in the United States. One of the early professors was Elisha Mitchell, (1793-1857), a distinguished scientist, author of several text-books on geology and mineralogy and many articles in the *American Journal of Science*. Other members of the faculty during the first seventy-five years of the University's history were authors of textbooks and scientific articles in their departments of learning. Laboratory resources were slender; experiments had to be performed by professors and not by the students; but they were performed. After 1876 numerous scientific papers were published by members of the faculty; several research societies were established at the University; and their proceedings have been published in the learned journals maintained by the institution.

RESEARCH IN HISTORY

From an early date, the University laid great emphasis on historical research. In 1833 was founded at Raleigh, under the leadership of Governor D. L. Swain, the North Carolina Historical Society, which, in 1835, was moved from Raleigh to the University. The Society speedily became the center of active historical work in the state; it used the *University of North Carolina Magazine* as its medium of publication, and in its early volumes published many notable contributions to the history of North Carolina and the South. In 1875 the Society was chartered by act of the General Assembly. Its purpose is to collect, classify, and publish material illustrative of the history of the state. The Society possesses a valuable collection of books, pamphlets, manuscripts, newspaper files, coins, and other objects of historic interest. The educational aim of the Society is to create a love for historical study and to give training in scientific methods of historical investigation. *The James Sprunt Historical Studies* is the existing medium of the Department of History and Government for the publication of studies in these fields.

BEGINNINGS OF GRADUATE WORK

The first formal action toward the establishment of graduate study was taken in 1881. President Battle's report in that year called attention to the fact that the University was maintaining special schools of law, medicine, and pharmacy and that the academic faculty could furnish graduate instruction leading to the degrees of master of arts and doctor of philosophy. These degrees would not be conferred "except upon rigid examination on prescribed courses." The first degrees of master of arts and doctor of philosophy in course were granted in 1883. In 1885 the first graduate bulletin was issued, a circular stating the requirements for advanced degrees in constitutional law, political economy, classical languages and literature, English language and literature, French, German, mathematics, chemistry, natural philosophy, and in geology, botany, and zoölogy.

At about the same time (1883) the impulse to further research was strengthened by the establishment of the Elisha Mitchell Society. For the first three years the society published annual volumes of proceedings; afterwards the journal became a quarterly. Other so-

cieties and journals for the encouragement of original research by professors and advanced students followed in rapid order. The Philological Club established an annual record of research, called *Studies in Philology,* in 1906. In 1899, was founded the *James Sprunt Historical Monographs,* now known as the *James Sprunt Historical Studies.* The journal is edited and published under the supervision of the Department of History and Government; it has earned a firmly established reputation for scholarly work, and affords an excellent medium for professors and advanced students alike to publish the results of their research in any field of history.

The establishment of these three learned journals in the fields of science, philology, and history, together with the activities of the research clubs which have held monthly meetings now for many years, gave a great stimulus to investigation at the University and increased recognition of the importance of graduate work. In 1904 the Graduate Department was formally organized as a distinct school of the University and Professor C. Alphonso Smith was appointed its first dean.

OPPORTUNITIES FOR RESEARCH

The general Library of the University contains 156,000 volumes, constituting one of the largest collections in the South. It has been built up with great care, the purpose being to make of it an effective working library, a laboratory for the use of students in those departments in which research must be carried on mainly by means of books, as well as an instrument contributing to general culture. The foundations having been laid, it is expected that the next few years will see great expansion in those departments of the Library which supply the materials for investigation. Since 1923-1924 the fund for the purchase of books, journals, and the transactions of learned societies has been approximately $26,750 and about 15,000 volumes, many of them secured abroad, are being added annually. Already valuable special collections are in the possession of the Library, some of which are mentioned in the various statements below. Notable among these are the collections of North Caroliniana, which contain several thousand volumes and constitute the most complete library of North Carolina history and literature in existence; the chemistry collection, which in number of complete sets of American, English, German, French, and Italian periodicals is unequaled in the South; the rural social-economics collection; the English collection, which contains the complete publications of most of the important societies interested in the study of the English language and literature, and the recently acquired C. Alphonso Smith library of Southern literature and the Pendleton King collection; the Nash collection of books relating to romance languages and literature; and the Elisha Mitchell Scientific Society collection, comprising the exchanges received since 1884 from more than two hundred of the leading scientific societies throughout the world.

The library resources for graduate study in History offer exceptionally rich materials in two fields—those of North Carolina history and the Civil War period. The University has had the good fortune to acquire the collection of Dr. Stephen B. Weeks, which contains more than 10,000 books, pamphlets, newspapers, and manuscripts relative to the history of North Carolina. This collection—

together with other works possessed by the Library, particularly those placed there by the North Carolina Historical Society, and with the manuscripts of the North Carolina Historical Commission, to which students may have access—must be regarded by historians as one of the important collections in the United States. Through the generosity of Mr. John Sprunt Hill, of Durham, N. C., the Library has been able to acquire further material on North Carolina history. The Kenan fund for materials on the Civil War period has enabled the library to secure a constantly increasing collection, which is especially complete in materials on military history. Recent additions, including a partially complete set of Hansard reports and an important group of books, documents, and pamphlets, have been made respectively in English and in Hispanic-American history. The Peabody Collection provides a basis for the study of international law and diplomacy. In the Kidder, Clark, Bridgers, and Howard collections the University Library has a noteworthy group of newspaper materials.

There are several departmental libraries, especially for the scientific departments. The Law Library, containing seven thousand five hundred volumes, is at present placed in the building occupied by the Law School. It contains material useful to students of history and government. Advanced students also have the privilege of using the valuable manuscripts of the State Historical Commission, at Raleigh, with the State Library, both of which are housed in a beautiful and commodious building. In addition to 2,000 volumes in the main library, the Economics and Commerce departmental library, located in Saunders Hall, now has a carefully chosen collection of about 1,500 volumes. It receives regularly over 100 trade and financial journals, which include the leading publications in this field. Since the autumn of 1924, this departmental library has had available over $3,000 annually for expenditure on books, periodicals, and statistical services.

The University Library receives about seventeen hundred periodicals annually. These include all important publications in this country and abroad. The learned journals which record contemporary research in all the great fields of investigation, such as the sciences, history and economics, philosophy and sociology, classical and modern foreign languages and literatures, and English philology, folk-lore,

and literature, are available. The Library is a member of all important philological, bibliographical, and scientific associations and receives their publications regularly. Bound volumes of most periodicals of permanent worth are available from the beginnings of their publication, constituting a working collection of great value to advanced students. The Library also receives the publications of such organizations as the Smithsonian and the Carnegie Institutions, the Rockefeller Institute, and the Russell Sage Foundation, and of all universities, including foreign universities, which issue monographs of advanced research. It also enjoys the privilege, through an interlibrary loan arrangement, of borrowing from other libraries for the use of graduate students publications which it does not possess.

Graduate students are given, on application, cards of admission to the book stacks, so that they have immediate access to the stores of the Library. There are also in the Library building separate seminar rooms for the departments of history, the classics, romance, Germanic, and English languages and literatures. These seminar rooms are equipped with reference and bibliographical works, with long tables around which the various departmental seminars gather for their meetings, and with individual filing space for advanced students.

The Department has for years been primarily interested in research in Southern history, State history, Hispanic-American history and government, and American history and government. The Library of the University, as noted above, has large and steadily growing collections on these subjects, and the collections of the North Carolina Historical Commission and the State Library at Raleigh, both easily accessible and, as has been mentioned, at the service of investigators, add to the opportunities of the student.

THE JAMES SPRUNT HISTORICAL STUDIES

The *James Sprunt Historical Studies,* now in its nineteenth volume and edited by the Department, offers a means of publication for the result of investigations made by the staff or by students.

THE UNIVERSITY PRESS

The journals of research published by the University are issued by the University of North Carolina Press. In addition, the Press

publishes books and monographs of research, as well as textbooks and general literature. The major purpose of the Press is to give the University standing in the field of publishing commensurate with its standing in the field of teaching and investigation. It also provides, through books as well as through the scholarly journals, for the publication of the results of investigations carried on by members of the faculty and advanced students. But in accepting manuscripts it is by no means limited to work submitted by members of the University group. Books of distinction by scholars connected with other institutions may be published by it. Thus the Press is a valuable aid in the development of that aspect of the University's service which has to do with the advancement of learning.

REQUIREMENTS AND OTHER INFORMATION

ADMISSION TO GRADUATE SCHOOL

1. Students must have a bachelor's or master's degree from an approved college or university.

2. Admission to the Graduate School does not imply admission to candidacy for a higher degree. Such admission is allowed on recommendation of the Department and favorable action of the Administrative Board after the student has demonstrated the fulfillment of all requirements and the possession of qualifications for the pursuit of graduate work.

3. In case of insufficient preparation, the Department will prescribe the necessary courses which must be taken without credit prior to admission to candidacy for a higher degree.[1]

4. The Department of History and Government will receive properly qualified candidates for the degrees of Master of Arts and Doctor of Philosophy. Until recently it has declined to receive candidates for the latter degree, but at present it will accept them in the fields of American History, European History, and Government. In the case of candidates whose major interest is in fields in which the Department does not offer a sufficient number of courses, it will recommend a period of residence at some other university where the desired courses may be obtained, for which it will give liberal credit.

FEES

The tuition in the Graduate School is $25 per quarter for North Carolina students, and $33.33 for out-of-state students.

FELLOWSHIPS AND SCHOLARSHIPS

1. Three of the University teaching fellowships have been allocated to the Department. These fellowships are awarded to men and carry an annual stipend of $500.

2. The fifteen University scholarships carry exemption from tuition fees. They are open to candidates in any department represented in the Graduate School.

[1] For other requirements, consult catalogue of Graduate School.

3. The Institute for Research in Social Science has established certain research assistantships at the University. The senior assistantships carry a stipend of $1,500, and the junior assistantships one of $750. Students in history and government may apply.[2]

REQUIREMENTS FOR HIGHER DEGREES[3]

I. Master of Arts

1. A minimum period of residence of one academic year.

2. Nine full courses, approved by the Department, of which six will represent the major.

3. A thesis is required of all candidates.

4. Students, who have received grades on course examinations required for credit by the Graduate School, will be admitted to the special examinations for the degree. One of these is written and is limited to the major; one is oral and covers the entire work of the candidate.

II. Doctor of Philosophy

A. University requirements:

1. *Residence:* Ordinarily the requirement is three years, at least one of which must be spent at the University of North Carolina.

2. *Languages:* A reading knowledge of both French and German. Ability to read these languages will be tested in examinations set by the respective departments giving instruction in these subjects.

3. *Majors and minors:* The student, on advice of the Department and subject to the approval of the Administrative Board, will pursue work in major and minor fields.

4. *Admission to candidacy:* At least one academic year prior to the commencement at which the degree is expected a preliminary oral examination will be given. No student will be admitted to candidacy until this examination is passed.

5. *Other examinations:* The candidate must, four weeks before the end of the period of study, pass a written examination; and at

[2]For information respecting University fellowships, apply to Dr. J. F. Royster; and with reference to research assistantships, apply to Dr. H. W. Odum, Chapel Hill, N. C.
[3]For detailed statement of requirements, see catalogue of Graduate School.

least one week before commencement an oral examination on the entire work must be passed.

6. *Dissertation:* A thesis, formally attested by a committee appointed by the Dean, is required of all candidates.

B. Supplementary requirements of the Department for the degree:

1. *Courses:* Each candidate will be held responsible for all courses in the major subject and for such additional courses or readings as the Department and the candidate's committee may see fit to require. Further, the candidate shall take such other courses in another field and in such other allied subjects as the Department may recommend. One course, at least, will be required in each of the great fields of history—Ancient, Medieval, Modern European, English, and American. In addition to this requirement the student will be expected to have, through his own reading, a general knowledge of the history and bibliography of each field. The candidate using government as a major will be expected to take all graduate courses offered by the Department in this subject. The same bibliographical standards apply to government as to history. The candidate must not rely solely on courses. In order that he may come to have a mastery of the field of the major, he must supplement the courses by independent studies and research.

2. *Languages:* In addition to French and German, the candidate is expected to have such knowledge of the language or languages in which the chief sources of his dissertation project and period of specialization are found as may enable him to use such sources independently.

3. *Dissertation:* The Department desires, although it does not require, the publication of the dissertation prior to the granting of the degree. Otherwise, the candidate must agree to arrange for the publication, at the earliest practicable date, either of the whole or of such parts of the dissertation as the Department shall direct. On publication, ten copies shall be deposited with the Department and fifty with the Library.

COURSES IN HISTORY AND GOVERNMENT

HISTORY

Courses for Graduates and Advanced Undergraduates

31. History of the Orient and Early Greece. An advanced course in the history of the Bronze Age in the Mediterranean, the beginning of civilization in Egypt, Babylonia, Syria and Palestine, and Crete, and the history of their development down to the time of the Persian Empire. Attention will be given to the hieroglyphic and cuneiform scripts, to economic conditions, government and law, artistic and literary achievements, and religion. (Offered in 1927-1928 and in alternate years.) *Fall quarter.* Professor Caldwell.

32. History of Greece, A history of the classical period of Ancient Greece: the Homeric Age, the Expansion of the Hellas, the Renaissance of the Ægean, the Fifth and Fourth Centuries to the death of Alexander. Particular attention will be given to the growth of democracy, social and economic aspects, artistic, literary, and religious developments. (Offered in 1927-1928 and in alternate years.) *Spring quarter.* Professor Caldwell.

33. History of Hellenistic Greece and the Roman Republic. A survey of the world into which Rome entered; the political, economic, and social conditions of the Eastern Mediterranean; Hellenistic art, literature, and religion; the establishment and growth of the Roman Republic; Roman expansion throughout the Mediterranean and growth of Roman culture; the Roman Revolution and the foundations of the Empire. (Offered in 1928-1929 and in alternate years.) *Fall quarter.* Professor Caldwell.

34. History of the Roman Empire and the Early Middle Ages. A survey of history from Augustus to Charlemagne; the organization and administration of the Roman Empire, social, economic, and religious conditions and developments, the collapse of ancient civilization, the Germanic invasions, the foundation of feudalism and the Medieval Church, Charlemagne, and the Empire. (Offered in 1928-1929 and in alternate years.) *Spring quarter.* Professor Caldwell.

35. Medieval Europe: Charlemagne to the Renaissance. A brief survey of the political history of medieval Europe and an intensive study of institutional, economic and cultural conditions, the Empire, the Church, feudalism, the manor, the cities, the universities, and the cathedrals. *Winter quarter.* Professor Caldwell.

36. Introduction to the Renaissance. Junior, senior, and graduate elective. The establishment of modern European culture. Lectures on the history, science, fine arts, literary scholarship, and literature of the Renaissance in Italy, France, Germany, the Netherlands, and England. (Offered in 1927-1928.) *Fall quarter.* Professors Higby, Bernard, Holmes, Huse, Krumpelmann, MacNider, Patterson, and Taylor. (This course is the same as Comparative Literature 57.)

37. The Protestant Revolt. An intensive study of religious, political, intellectual, and economic conditions on the eve of the Protestant Revolt, of the movements led by Luther, Zwingli, Calvin, Knox, and Henry VIII,

and the Catholic Reformation. (Offered in 1928-1929.) *Fall quarter.* Professor Higby.

39. England in the Nineteenth Century. The purpose of this course is to effect an intensive treatment of a relatively short period of English History, that from 1815-1915. The course will develop England's national and imperial story, her international relations, and her contributions to the history of the age. Lectures and readings. *Spring quarter.* Professor Wagstaff.

40. The French Revolution. An intensive study of the causes, events, and results of the French Revolution. *Winter quarter.* Professor Higby.

42. The Napoleonic Period. A detailed study of the chief events and movements of the Napeolonic period. Particular attention will be paid to the immediate effects of the Napoleonic period on the states surrounding France and on the permanent results of the period on Europe. (Offered in 1927-1928 and in alternate years.) Professor Higby.

43. Rise of Democracy and Nationality in Modern Europe. An intensive study of the period of restoration and reaction, the revolutions of 1830 and 1848, the rise of socialism, the unification of Italy and Germany, and France under Louis Philippe, the Second French Republic, and Napoleon III. (Offered in 1928-1929 and in alternate years.) Professor Higby.

44. Recent and Contemporary European History. A study of the recent history of France, Germany, Italy, Austria-Hungary, and Russia, the causes of the Great War, the chief events of the war, the treaties of peace, the attempt to organize the world, the world after the war, and recent movements in Europe. *Spring quarter.* Professor Higby.

45. The Rise of Absolutism in Europe. A study of the rise of absolutism in Europe. A detailed study of the Thirty Years War, France under Henry IV, Richelieu, Mazarin, and Louis XIV, the rise of Prussia, Sweden from Gustavus Adolphus to the death of Charles XII, the decline of Poland and Turkey, and the development of Russia to the death of Peter the Great. (Offered in 1928-1929 and in alternate years.) *Winter quarter.* Professor Higby.

46. The Near East. A study of the rise and decline of Turkey, the development of international rivalries in the Near East, the rise of the Balkan States, the Revolution in Turkey, the Balkan Wars, the Great War in the Near East, and the rebirth of Turkey. (Offered in 1928-1929, and in alternate years.) *Spring quarter.* Professor Higby.

51. The American Colonies in the 17th Century. A general survey of the European background of American society and institutions and the rival territorial claims of the colonizing nations; followed by an intensive study of the influences and motives behind English colonization in America, the founding of England's continental colonies, their political, social, and economic development, and their relations to each other and to the British Empire as a whole. Textbook, lectures, readings, and reports. (Offered in 1927-1928 and in alternate years with History 52.) *Fall quarter.* Professor Connor.

52. The American Colonies in the 18th Century. A general survey of the colonies as a whole at the opening of the 18th Century, followed by an intensive study of their social, economic, and political developments, immigration, conquest and westward expansion, their imperial relations, and part in international rivalries, constitutional controversies

and development of colonial self-government, intercolonial relations, revolution, and independence, Federal relations and the formation of the American Union. Textbooks, lectures, readings, and reports. (Offered in 1928-1929 and in alternate years with History 51.) *Fall quarter.* Professor Connor.

53. The Federal Period (1783-1815). An intensive study is made of the government under the Articles of Confederation, the formation and adoption of the Federal Constitution, the nature of the Union, the launching of the government, Jeffersonian democracy, the westward movement, and the Second War for Independence. Textbook, lectures, readings, and reports. (Offered in 1928-1929 and in alternate years with History 54.) *Fall quarter.* Professor ————.

54. The Ante-Bellum Period (1815-1860). A social, economic, and political study of the period—the westward movement, states' rights philosophy, Jacksonian democracy, development of nationalism, controversy over negro slavery, the sentiment for southern independence. Textbook, lectures, readings, and reports. (Offered in 1927-1928 and in alternate years with History 53.) *Fall quarter.* Professor ————.

55. Secession and Civil War. Beginning with a rapid survey of the states' rights theory and of the secession movement before 1860, this course deals with the important constitutional, political, and economic aspects of the Civil War in the United States. Lectures, readings, and reports. (Offered in 1928-1929 and in alternate years.) *Winter quarter.* Professor Hamilton.

56. The Reconstruction Period. A course dealing with the constitutional, political, social, and economic aspects of the period from the close of the Civil War in 1865 to the restoration of home rule in the South in 1877. Lectures, readings, and reports. (Offered in 1927-1928 and in alternate years.) *Winter quarter.* Professor Hamilton.

57. Contemporary American History. The history of the United States from 1876 to 1898. In this course emphasis will be placed upon the influence of the Civil War and Reconstruction, on subsequent American history; the war amendments in theory and practice; business and politics; the Granger movement; the currency question; the tariff legislation; the trust problem; foreign relations; the Spanish-American War and its results; party politics; political dissent and interpretation of democracy. Lectures, textbooks, and readings. (Offered in 1927-1928 and in alternate years.) *Spring quarter.* Professor Pierson.

58. Contemporary American History. Continuation of History 57. A course dealing with the political, economic, social, and diplomatic history of the United States from 1896 to 1920. Conservatism, moderation, and radicalism in politics and economics; social legislation; American imperialism and increased participation in international relations; the World War and the problems of peace. Lectures, textbooks, and readings. (Offered in 1928-1929 and in alternate years.) *Spring quarter.* Professor Pierson.

59. History of North Carolina, 1663-1789. General survey of the settlement of North Carolina and its territorial expansion; the origin and development of its political institutions; the influences affecting its growth and development; immigration and the development of social and economic life; political and constitutional controversies; intercolonial and imperial relations, revolution and independence; the adoption of a constitution and organization of the state government; Federal

relations and formation of the Federal Union. Lectures, readings and reports. *Winter quarter.* Professor Connor.

60. History of North Carolina, 1789-1900. General survey of conditions at the close of the 18th century; origin and development of political parties; sectional controversies; political and constitutional development; education, internal improvements, and railroads; Federal relations; the slavery controversy; secession, Civil War and reconstruction; restoration of home rule; the rise of Populism; the era of fusion; "white supremacy"; recent political, educational, and industrial developments. Lectures, readings and reports. *Spring quarter.* Professor Connor.

63-64. The History of the West. A study of the westward movement of civilization and the receding frontier in the area now comprising the United States from the period of exploration and settlement to the opening of the 20th century; the conditions and processes of migration into the various areas; and the social, economic, and political significance of the frontier. Lectures, readings, discussions, and reports. *Winter and spring quarters.* Two courses. Professor ————.

65. American Economic History. This course will deal with the economic materials, institutions, conflicts, and transitions in the history of the United States from its origin as a part of the British Economic Empire to its development as one of the economic powers in the present world, with some regard for the social and political implications involved in this development. *Spring quarter.* Professor Graham.

66. Social and Educational History of the United States. (Education 37.) Junior and Senior elective. The social and educational institutions and practices of the United States are traced through: (a) The period of transplanting of European institutions; (b) the period of modifications of institutional life to meet new conditions; and (c) the period of development of a social and an educational system of free common schools, high schools, and higher and technical education in harmony with the political and social ideals and institutions of America. Textbook, lectures, investigations, and reports. *Fall and spring quarters.* Professor Knight.

68. Inter-American Relations. A course concerned with the diplomatic relations developed between the states of the Western Hemisphere from 1810 to the present. The chief interest will be in the relations of the United States and the Hispanic-American countries. In the course such topics will be treated as the problems of recognition, the Monroe Doctrine, expansion, intervention, "headship" of the United States, Pan Americanism, arbitration, trade and cultural relations. Lectures, readings, and reports. *Spring quarter.* Professor Pierson.

Courses for Graduates

100 a-b-c. hf. History of North Carolina. A seminar course in the social, economic, and political history of North Carolina. The course continues throughout the year, a weekly conference being held for the presentation of reports and discussions. *Fall, winter, and spring quarters.* 1½ courses. Professor Connor.

106 a-b-c hf. The History of Congress. A seminar course devoted to the investigation of a selected period in the history of the Congress of the United States. *Fall, winter, and spring quarters.* 1½ courses. Professor Hamilton.

110 a-b-c hf. Ancient History. A seminar in some phase of ancient history. *Fall, winter, and spring quarters.* 1½ courses. Professor Caldwell.

113 a-b-c hf. Modern European History. A seminar in some phase of the Napoleonic Period. *Fall, winter, and spring quarters.* 1½ courses. Professor Higby.

116 a-b-c. hf. History of the United States 1783-1860. A seminar in some phase of the history of the United States, 1783-1860. *Fall, winter, and spring quarters.* 1½ courses. Professor ————.

151. Historiography. Lectures, conferences, readings. Required of all graduate students in history and government. *Fall quarter.* (This course, with Professor Caldwell as Chairman, is given coöperatively by the Department.

GOVERNMENT

Courses for Graduates and Advanced Undergraduates

30. The Elements of Political Science. A general course in which a study is made of the principles of political science and of the important theories respecting the nature, origin, forms, and ends of the state and of government. An examination of the literature on the subject will be made, supplemented by students' reports on selected political theorists. Lectures, textbooks, and readings. *Fall quarter.* Professor Pierson.

34. The Constitution of the United States. An elementary course in constitutional law, covering by means of lectures, textbooks, and cases the fundamental principles of constitutional interpretation and practice in the United States. *Fall quarter.* Professor Hamilton.

35. The Government of England. The objective in this course is a knowledge of the development and operation of the English government with its historical background. Local, national, and imperial aspects of England's governmental practice will receive attention. Resemblances and contrasts between her government and that of our own country will be pointed out for the practical lessons which the parallel supplies. Lectures and readings. (Offered in 1927-1928 and in alternate years.) *Spring quarter.* Professor Wagstaff.

36. American Municipal Government. An historical survey of the development of governmental structure, theory, and functions in American municipalities, and careful analysis of existing municipal conditions, with special attention to city and town government in North Carolina. Each student will make an intensive study of his own or of some other city or town. *Winter quarter.* Professor Woodhouse.

37. American Municipal Administration. Special study of the principles and problems of administration in American municipal corporations of such functions as police, public education, charities and correction, local improvements, public health, and finances, with emphasis on city and town administration in North Carolina. Each student will select and study exhaustively a municipal problem in one municipality. *Spring quarter.* Professor Woodhouse.

38. American State Government. A study of the principles, organization, and administrative methods of state government. In connection with the course will be a special study of the government of North Carolina. Textbooks, lectures, readings, and reports. *Spring quarter.* Professor Connor.

40. International Law. A study will be made of the rules observed by the states of the world, concerning their relations in peace and in war. Lectures and the preparation of typical cases by the students. *Winter quarter.* Professor Frazer.

41. International Relations. The problems of nationalism and internationalism, of imperialism, and the settlement of international conflicts will be considered in this course. It is designed to introduce the student to the basic facts of world politics. Lectures, readings, and reports. *Spring quarter.* Professor Frazer.

42. Government and Administration of European cities. A general consideration of principles and methods of social control in the municipalities of Great Britain, France, and Germany, with some attention to those of other nations. Comparison with American conditions. *Winter quarter.* Professor Woodhouse.

43. County Government and Administration. A study of the forms of organization, the functions, and the operation of county government in the United States and especially in North Carolina, in their historical development but with special emphasis on present conditions and tendencies, and on possible improvements. Each student will be required to study the government and administration of one county, preferably his home county, and to put his results in essay form. Regular class discussion will be based on texts, the North Carolina Constitution, Statutes and Supreme Court decisions, and on special studies of individual counties already made and being made in the University. *Fall quarter.* Professor Woodhouse.

46. Political Thought of the Eighteenth Century. An analysis of political thought and philosophy, 1750-1800. Emphasis will be placed on the study of the philosophical ideas of the American and French Revolutions. Lectures and reports. *Winter quarter.* Professor Pierson.

47. Development of the English Constitution. A general course surveying the origin and development of the Constitutional machinery of the British monarchy. Emphasis will be laid on the successive constitutional landmarks from the Norman Conquest to the Parliament Act of 1911. Lectures, textbooks, and readings. (Offered in 1928-1929 and in alternate years.) *Spring quarter.* Professor Wagstaff.

Courses for Graduates

100 a-b-c. American Political Theory. A seminar course respecting the political philosophy that has been developed in the United States. In the fall quarter the political theory of the colonial period and the American Revolution will be studied; in the winter quarter attention will be given to the theories associated with the formation of the Constitution and its early interpretation, the nature of the Union, and the slavery dispute; in the spring quarter the political theory of the Civil War and the contemporary United States will be considered. Lectures, readings, and reports. *Fall, winter, and spring quarters.* Two courses. Professor Pierson.

106-107-108. Seminar in International Relations. An analysis will be made of the major problems of international relations. Emphasis will be placed upon the elements of nationalism and internationalism,

imperialism, and the settlement of international disputes. *Fall, winter, and spring quarters.* Professor Frazer.

110-111-112 hf. Seminar on State and Local Government. Intensive studies of various functions, organs, and problems of public administration in states of the United States and in their subdivisions. Comparison of various attempts to reorganize state administrative systems. *Fall, winter, and spring quarters.* One and one-half courses. Professor Woodhouse.

141. Seminar Course. A research course in a special field under the direction of a member of the department. One or two courses.